CALIFORNIA GAMBLING CONTROL COMMISSION

PUBLIC WORKSHOP ON MORATORIUM REGULATIONS

CERTIFIED COPY

Thursday, April 3, 2008
University Conference Center
Cal-State, Fullerton
Titan Student Union
800 North State College Blvd.
Fullerton, CA 92824-6828



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MR. BOLZ: Well, welcome everyone. This is the -- Jim, can you hear me in the back reasonably well there? Coming through good? Okay. This is the workshop on the moratorium regulations.

My name is Herb Bolz, Senior Legal Counsel, California Gambling Control Commission. And some housekeeping announcements I'd like to start with, we have a sign-in sheet, which is voluntary, which we'd like you to, if you're willing, to put your name on it and indicate whether or not you'd like to be included on our special moratorium regulations interested parties list. So anybody that would like to sign that has not so far? Covered, okay.

Please, turn off your cell phones or whatever kind of devices like that that you might have, and take your I-Pods out if you're listening to those now and pay attention to the event here.

Restrooms are down the hall this way. They also have vending machines which are mostly out but they have water.

And I'd like -- when you speak, and I encourage everyone to speak up today, please give your name every time you talk. We're making a recording of

this and we're going to have it transcribed, so we want
to be clear, you know, who was speaking and which
comment is coming from whom so we can reflect that in
the transcript. And when you speak the first time,
please give your affiliation if you have an affiliation
the cardroom or whatever. And let's start off, I think
we've got enough people we can do this, let's start off
and Heather, would you pass the microphone back? Start
back about where Jim is and I'd like everybody to pass
the microphone and give your name and who you're
representing if you're representing someone. State
employees included.
JIM ALLEN: Okay, Jim Allen, I'm the
regulatory actions coordinator for the Commission.
ANDY SCHNEIDERMAN: I'm Andy Schneiderman,
general counsel for Commerce Casino.
ROB BLONIEN: Rob Blonien, representing the
Commerce Club, Hemphill's Casino, Chico, and a number of
other clubs.
JOY HARN: Joy Harn, general counsel of the
Bicycle Casino.
MARK KELEGIAN: Mark Collegian, President
Crystal Casino.
PAUL CHILLEO: Paul Chilleo, compliance

officer, Hollywood Park Casino.

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1	CARMEN MORINELLO: Carmen Marinello, Golden
2	West Casino.
3	TERRI-SUE CANALE: Terri-Sue Canale, I am
4	undercover for the Bureau of Gambling Control today.
5	ROBERT TABOR: Robert Tabor, Maloney & Tabor.
6	HARLAN GOODSON: Harlan Goodson, representing
7	the Hustler Casino.
8	SHIRLEY J. GEMMEL: Shirley J. Gemmel,
9	observing.
10	MARY MCCLURE: Mary McClure, representing
11	myself.
12	SYLVIA MCCLURE: Sylvia Mcclure, representing
13	myself too.
14	STEVE WALDMAN: Steve Waldman, I'm
15	representing myself.
16	HEATHER HOGANSON: I'm Heather Hoganson with
17	the Commission.
18	JASON ENGLE: Jason Engle representing the
19	Turlock Poker Room up in northern California.
20	DOROTHY COOPER: Dorothy Cooper with the
21	Bureau of Gambling Control.
22	ROBERT BURGE: Robert Burge with the Bureau of
23	Gambling Control.
24	VICTOR VANACORE: Victor Vanacore, Bureau of
25	Gambling Control.

DAVID TIERNEY: David Tierney, designated agent for Network Management Group.

MR. BOLZ: Okay, thank you, everyone. I want to give some introductory comments briefly. Does anyone need a copy of the notice or of the issue list? You all got one, e-mail or mail, I assume. We do have a few copies up front. Does anyone need one? Okay, let's start off.

I'm going to talk for a minute and this is going to be some of the same material you saw in the Notice and Agenda. We're talking about how to interpret Business and Professions Code Section 19963, called the moratorium provision.

Questions have arisen concerning how to apply the moratorium provision to a wide range of factual situations. For example, a change of cardroom ownership, a request to reopen a closed cardroom, and expiration of a state gambling license.

The Commission is soliciting public input on these matters in two workshops, one is today, we're here in Fullerton on the campus of Cal-State Fullerton. The next workshop will be in northern California in Sacramento on May 1st in the Department of Consumer Affairs hearing room. We encourage you to attend that one too if you're inclined. And we're trying to solicit

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input to assist us in developing regulations intended to answer many of the questions that have arisen under the moratorium provision.

There is no preliminary draft of regulations. However, staff has prepared a list of situations which have led to questions and a list of some of the questions that have arisen. And if anyone -- we've got a copy of the list up here if anyone needs one, but it was sent out by e-mail and by U.S. postal mail.

No action will be taken by the Commission at these workshops. We will very likely undertake a formal rulemaking effort after finishing these workshops and I need to make clear here, while your comments will be very carefully considered here, these comments you make today whether you turn them in, in writing or orally, will not be formally summarized and responded to in the manner required by the rulemaking part of the Administrative Procedure Act. We will schedule a public hearing at a later date and there will be a formal comment period, but this is the informal input period.

I think I'm ready to start here. What I propose to do is, we've got some questions and issues we've written down in the list. What I propose to do is go through these and hear what people have to say on these issues and then move on to hearing whatever any of

you have to say on any issue related to the moratorium. So let's start off here.

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I'm looking at page two, page two of the issue list, it's headed Part A, Particular Questions. Is everybody with me so far? Now these are a variety of situations. Many of these have actually come up in real life, and the question is, the moratorium says, roughly, that the Commission may not issue a gambling license for a gambling establishment that was not licensed to operate on December 31, 1999, unless an application to operate that establishment was pending before the Division of Gambling Control, now the Bureau of Gambling Control, prior to September 1, 2000. So let's look at this list. It's got ten things written on the first page. The question is, should -- when we adopt regulations implementing the moratorium provision, should these particular situations be -- should we say the cardroom cannot open, cannot reopen or cannot move, or cannot be sold, roughly. So bear with me here. Number one, again, existing cardroom business rebuilding at the same street address following the destruction of the physical premises by a fire. Any comments on that, is that something that should be forbidden?

ANDY SCHNEIDERMAN: Actually, my comment is more general. My name is Andy Schneiderman, and I'm

general counsel with the Commerce Casino.

It would be very useful to me if we had, there must a finite list of the gambling establishments or licenses that are impacted by this, that were open prior to 2000 and that are subject to this. Is that list available, and can you give us a number of people -- a location of those establishments?

MR. BOLZ: I'll answer that question, the question was is there a list of closed cardrooms, roughly? Is that right?

ANDY SCHNEIDERMAN: There's a finite list of casinos that would be impacted by the resolution of these questions, and is there a list of those, the gambling establishments?

MR. BOLZ: And you meant by impact, you mean ones that are not currently operating:

MR. SCHNEIDERMAN: Right.

MR. BOLZ: Okay. I think there is a list, I don't have it with me. We can probably make that public. It's something like 40 something. So help me, let's just do this first one. Let's do the first one and then we'll group some of these other ones. Is there anyone who thinks an existing cardroom business should be forbidden from building at the same street address if destroyed by fire or do you have another comment?

1	MR. GOODSON: Harlan Goodson. I do have
2	another comment Herb, and that is why would you limit it
3	to a fire?
4	MR. BOLZ: I beg your pardon?
5	MR. GOODSON: Why would you limit it to fire,
6	destruction could be by another means.
7	MR. BOLZ: Well, let's assume fire or other
8	some other force that destroyed the building.
9	MR. GOODSON: Just a comment, if you get the
10	drafting, I mean, we wouldn't want to create a scenario
11	where it was left up to interpretation what the
12	Commission meant.
13	MR. BOLZ: Right, no these are not words
14	that these words would probably not end up in a
15	regulation.
16	MR. GOODSON: Thanks.
17	MR. BOLZ: This was more the factual
18	situation. Okay, is there anyone that thinks that a
19	cardroom that burns down should not be able to reopen
20	after they build a new building? Okay, how about any of
21	the other ones on this page?
22	MS. MCCLURE: I have a question.
23	MR. BOLZ: Yes, go ahead.
24	MS. MCCLURE: Mary McClure. This is the
25	premises if they're closed by a fire, but if a person

1	has a cardroom and closes it on their own and decides to
2	move to another location, to transfer it, would that
3	fall under the same category?
4	MR. BOLZ: Your question is, if someone wants
5	to move a cardroom to a new location?
6	MS. MCCLURE: Well, in other words, they
7	decide they don't want to stay where they're at and they
8	close their cardroom to move to another location but do
9	that prior to moving, does that create a complication?
10	MR. BOLZ: You're assuming they're moving
11	within the same city or county that they were in to
12	start with? Well, let me ask the group here, should
13	that be a problem? The question is, can a cardroom move
14	to a new street address within the same jurisdiction?
15	And while I will try to answer that, I don't think that
16	presents a problem if they have approval of the local
17	jurisdiction. That has happened from time to time.
18	MS. MCCLURE: But do you have to have prior
19	approval before you move?
20	MR. BOLZ: You can't begin to operate in a new
21	location without approval by the state. That requires
22	an inspection by the Bureau of Gambling Control and
23	approval by the Commission. Yeah, so you can't begin to
24	operate without local and state approval. Okay, any
25	other comments on these first ten items, ownership

changes and things like that. Any comments on any of these, should any of these things be forbidden?

MS. CANALE: Terri-Sue Canale from the Bureau of Gambling Control. And not that any of these things, I think, should be forbidden but I guess a question would be, especially in like number nine and number ten when you're talking about passing to an heir or a spouse, that would be as long as that person that's receiving the cardroom is suitable for licensure, correct?

MR. BOLZ: Yes, we're assuming -- this is basically, nine and ten -- the question we're trying to get at is, can the person who receives the cardroom, are they eligible to apply? They would have to apply, they would have to pass the background check, they'd have to be issued a license before they could actually take part in operation of the cardroom. So that's a good point.

MR. SCHNEIDERMAN: Andy Schneiderman, again.

This is again a general question. Are we talking about -- in my mind, there's a distinction between what the regulation should require on a prospective basis and how the Commission should handle current situations on a retroactive basis. And I think it's just a matter of fairness if the Commission were, for example, to adopt a regulation now that says they would violate the

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moratorium to change the street location of a club, there would have been no notice to people who have already done that or have been wanting to do that, formulated business plans to do it, and I think that that would be unfair.

But to, from a policy prospective, say that on a prospective basis, we're going to be adopting regulations and from this date forward, this is how the moratorium is going to be interpreted by the Commission is a different matter. So from a prospective basis, it would be Commerce Casino's position that a change of a street address, that there should be no -- in my mind, the legislative intent behind the moratorium was to basically freeze the status quo in terms of licensed gambling establishments. And therefore, an expansion of an existing gambling establishment is permitted as long as it complies with the moratorium language, but there's nothing that permits a gambling establishment to change its location. And I think that the regulations on a prospective basis, that should be prohibited under the moratorium language.

MR. BOLZ: Thank you. Other comments?

MR. WALDMAN: Steve Waldman. I'd like to ask you why? Why should it be prohibited?

MR. SCHNEIDERMAN: I think this is a question

of legislative interpretation, and I think that in my opinion what the legislature had in mind when it passed the moratorium was to basically freeze the number and size within that 25, less than 25% range of the existing cardrooms, and I don't think that freezing would kind contemplate that the casinos that were opened should stay where they are. And some jurisdictions are small, some jurisdictions are very large, and a dramatic change of location within a gambling jurisdiction would not have been permitted by my interpretation of the moratorium.

MR. BOLZ: Let's pass the mic here. Okay, we've been hearing from Andy Schneiderman, now we're going to hear from --?

MR. WALDMAN: Steve Waldman. Well, that's your interpretation as an individual, but why wouldn't that be local, a local decision? Why would the state have any interest if you're within a jurisdiction that allows it, incorporate it (inaudible) of the town, why would the state have any interest in determining where within that jurisdiction would be? Wouldn't the local authorities have a better idea of what's going on in their community as opposed to the state? I mean, that only makes sense.

MR. BOLZ: This is Herb Bolz, again. Yeah,

1	the way the system is structured, a cardroom, as the
2	practice has evolved, can change its street address
3	within the local jurisdiction if it gets approval of the
4	local jurisdiction and is inspected by the Bureau of
5	Gambling Control and the Commission approves it. So the
6	system is in place now. The local approval is
7	absolutely vital. No cardroom can move without local
8	approval. Okay, are these any follow up comments on
9	any of what we just heard from anyone?
10	MS. MCCLURE: Mary McClure. I'm still at
11	loss. If you have a cardroom, you have to have prior
12	approval to move that cardroom, correct?
13	MR. BOLZ: You can move a cardroom to a new
14	street address within the same local jurisdiction if you
15	receive local approval and if you receive state
16	approval.
17	MS. MCCLURE: And do that before you close
18	your business?
19	MR. BOLZ: Yes.
20	MS. MCCLURE: And what happens if you close
21	your business before that, to your license? If you keep
22	your license still active?
23	MR. BOLZ: Why don't we move on to another
24	question here that I think is addressing what Mary is
25	trying to bring up, and bear with me if I'm getting off

track. Look at page three, item 15. Probably talking about the closed cardrooms is a good idea at this point.

The question has come up, there are some cardrooms that have closed six months ago, a year, two years, five years ago. Some of the people got tired of running them, they closed, they did not renew their license, and they did not sell the business to anyone else. So that's, I think, the situation many of you are interested in here. So let's look at item 15, and there are two ways of looking at this. One is, can the former license holder get the license reinstated? And another related question is, can someone come and say there used to be a cardroom in Huntington Beach, the former owner can't be found, I would like to reactivate this cardroom. So let's go first with the reinstatement one. First, we've got some kind of -- Terri-Sue, you have a thought?

MS. CANALE: Before we move to the closed cardroom who doesn't have a license, didn't Mary indicate that you have a current license and you just close your business, you close your doors and you continue paying your license fee, so you have your license basically, you've just chose to not operate? That was not your question?

MS. MCCLURE: No, we moved.

MR. BOLZ: Let me make sure we're getting this on the recording system. Okay, Terri-Sue asked the question Mary McClure is about to answer.

MS. MCCLURE: We have a particular cardroom, we have one cardroom in our town. That particular cardroom that is -- was open, it has now been closed for a year in March. They sold their license but have never been able to transfer it over for some reason because he closed his business and moved. So it has been closed but never transferred and inspected and has no location still at this point. Now, are they going to be able to reopen that cardroom in a different location without prior approval of moving and everything? That's why I'm totally confused on the whole issue.

MR. BOLZ: Let's see if we've got some further comments here, I see another gentleman right in the back. Rod, please go ahead.

MR. BLONIEN: Thank you, Herb. Herb, I have a rather long speech I'd like to make.

Section 19963 was not part of the original Gambling Control Act. This section was added in the year 2000 by AB1416, authored by Assemblyman Herb Wesson, and that bill was sponsored by the Commerce Club. The provision we're discussing today was added at the request of the Commerce Club to deal with specific

that has four licenses, as I recall, for 50 tables per license. And the president of the Commerce Club said it doesn't make any sense that you can't expand by more than 25%. No new city can adopt an ordinance, yet we have four licenses that theoretically could result in 200 tables. Quoting from him again, he said, shouldn't it be that they can take these dormant licenses that haven't been used for years, resurrect them, that would seem to be expansion. That would seem to be adding to the bulk of the business that is in existence as compared to what was happening in 1996. So this language was drafted.

The idea was to take a snapshot of the licenses that were active on January 1, 2000 and to allow those licenses to continue to be operated and be the subject of commerce. If you look at section 19961 and 19962, they talk about expansion of gambling. And if you go to the on-line dictionaries, I did this morning about 5:30, defines expand as to increase in size, volume or scope, to spread or stretch, to have more than you did before. That's the definition of expand. In 19963, the operative date is December 31, 1999 or, the other side of the coin, January 1, 2000. So if you had a license that was active at that time,

that license is forever more active and is not affected by 19963. To adopt any of the situations as determinative of whether or not that license can be continually involved in commerce is in essence, change the test to, from was it active on January 1, 2000 to have they changed the address? Have they changed the name? Is it the subject of a probate? Was it a subject of a fire? Was it lapsed for a period of time? None of that matters.

The snapshot and the test is, was that license active on January 1, 2000. And to accept any of these other scenarios and situations is not doing justice to the legislation. It doesn't say that, you know, we will continually do a test every year, every two years, every three years to see if that license continues to be active. And again, looking at the statutory language, it says, "In addition to any other limitations on the expansion of gambling." So the test in terms of whether gambling is expanded is based on what was existing in January 1, 2000.

So if you have five clubs for one reason or another that are not operating today but were operating on January 1, 2000, and those five clubs come up next month, say we want our licenses, there's no expansion because the test isn't July 1, of 2007. It isn't

April 3, 2008. It isn't some other date. It's

January 1, 2000, December 31, 1999. And, you know, you
can look at all of these scenarios and argue one way or
another there has to be privity, there has to be a
successor in interest, etcetera. There's none of that
in the statute. And to go down the road we're going, I
don't think does justice to the statute.

The other thing is, this notion of reinstating a license, you know, I've always been told that a license can't be sold, that people are licensed not places, not card clubs. And so with that, I think that the whole use of the word re-instated is inappropriate. It sort of flies in the face of what you folks in the Commission and the Division have been telling us for ten years. You can't sell a license, places aren't licensed, people are licensed. And so to look at that, you know, well, you seem to be going against that which you all have been telling us.

Now, I wanted to talk about two real life situations. The first one is Hemphill's. So Hemphill's, we have Billy Long in Napa, who's operating a card club, Hemphill's. Billy Long dies. His estate is then licensed to operate the card club. Through the estate, his son gets right entitled to the business. His son submits an application. After the application

1	is pending for a year, his son throws his hands up in
2	the air and say, geez, this is a hell of a lot more
3	complicated than I ever thought. I don't know that I
4	want to get involved in drawing up minimum internal
5	controls and the rest of the stuff. I'm not a card club
6	guy. Perhaps the thing I should do is sell this
7	business to a card club guy. And so he does. But in
8	the meantime, the estate closes. So we have a situation
9	where the estate can't be licensed because it no longer
0	exists. The state closed it, the probate is terminated.
.1	The son can't be licensed because the Division hasn't
2	completed their background work and, you know, there's
3	certainly some dirt on the skirts of the son in that
4	perhaps he should have been more prompt in returning
5	some of the things. The new owner who is already
6	licensed in another location, you know, the Commission
7	returns his application. I mean, it seems to be there
8	should be no question but that that person should be
9	able to transfer his interest in the business to someone
0	else.
1	Another situation concerns a city in northern
2	California. A card club was in operation in

January 1, 2000. In the middle of the year, the city says, we're going to clean up this area of town and redevelopment is going to buy your business. You need

1	to relocate. The owner says, well, that's great because
2	this area kind of sucks and I'd like to go to another
3	area. So he finds a location and the city says no. He
4	finds another location, the city says no. He finds a
5	third location, the city says no. He throws his hands
6	up at that point, condemnation is proceeding and he sues
7	the city. He doesn't pay his fees in 2001 because he's
8	not in business. He doesn't pay them in '02, he doesn't
9	pay them in '03, he doesn't pay them in '04, and oh, by
10	the way, now there are a couple of tribal casinos in the
11	area and they've taken the business. So now he decides,
12	wait a minute, Texas Hold-em is awfully popular and
13	people are asking me to reopen my card club. Why
14	shouldn't he be able to reopen his card club? Since
15	then, there have been numerous changes in the city
16	council. This is an attitudinal change, Texas Hold-em.
17	Card clubs have come out from being south of the tracks
18	to now being on the other side of the tracks. And so,
19	you know, I don't think that that person should be
20	precluded from reopening his business or selling his
21	business.

MR. BOLZ: Rod, can I ask a question here?

This is Herb. Would it be appropriate, in your situation, would that person not want to ask that the license be reinstated?

MR. BLONIEN: Well, I don't think, again, I
don't think we can use the word reinstate the license.
Well, I guess you could. His, not the card club license
but his personal license, yeah. I guess he could ask to
have that license reinstated rather than the business.
But again I come back to the point, you know, when we
did 19963, our thought was to create the universe of
licenses to keep those active and to keep those as part
of commerce. And you look at the language and it talks
about expansion in gambling, and in all of the scenarios
you have listed here there is not one nano, not one nano
gram of expansion. Because all we're doing is keeping
in play those licenses we had before.

Now, if the Division and Commission for economic reasons wants to require that people pay their fees or somehow, you know, they lose their right to their business, etcetera, that's another issue, but it shouldn't -- we shouldn't be looking for revenue enhancements as part of section 19963. Thank you, sir.

MR. GOODSON: Harlan Goodson again. I would like to echo what Rod said. I read the statute and probably nobody in this room has more history in the drafting and working with the statute than Rod Blonien. And I agree with him. I would like to add, though, that there is one portion of 19963(a) that he didn't cover

and I'd like to hear your comments on that, Herb, and that's just the notion of unless an application to operate that establishment was on file with the department prior to September 1, 2000, what does that mean in the context of an application being on file satisfying that part but never have been license and what are your thoughts on that kind of a scenario.

MR. BOLZ: Let me see if I understand that question. I have an answer but let me get the question straight. You're asking how to interpret -- part of the B&P Code Section 19963(a) says, unless an application to operate that establishment was on file with department, formally the Division, prior to September 1, 2000. So you're asking if the application was on file but the application was never approved or the card room never opened? Both.

MR. GOODSON: My question is how does the Commission interpret that portion of 19963(a)?

MR. BOLZ: I don't know that we have an interpretation at the present, we'll have to think about it. That's a good question and the answer is I don't know.

MR. GOODSON: Okay, thanks.

MR. WALDMAN: I know you gentlemen kind of address why, you know, my interest in being here.

1 It's about a four table card room that did 2 operate in that snapshot at the time, at 1999, the owner 3 died, his daughter took it over, it wasn't her cup of 4 tea, she closed it in 2003. Now, I'm interested in 5 reopening that in the county. It's limited to four 6 tables, and who has the right? I mean, how is it, you 7 know, the business has been abandoned, no fees have been 8 paid, who has the right to open that? I mean, do I need 9 to go find this woman if she's still around, structure a 10 business deal, or, you know, how do you determine who 11 has a right to reopen that? You know, that's the sole 12. purpose of my interest here. 13

 $$\operatorname{MR}.$$ BLONIEN: Well, if I may answer your question.

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MR. BOLZ: This sounds like Rod to me.

MR. BLONIEN: Yes, this is Rod. I think what you do is you go to the local government and jurisdiction and you say you have an ordinance that allows for a card club and I'm here to apply for a license and this is where I want to locate it, and you get the local issue ironed out and you then file your application with the state.

MR. WALDMAN: They told me, about the state, they have no issue with them, but they will not proceed with anything until I have a state license.

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great, great deal of authority and weight because this

General's office and not only Harlan but Bob Mukai and

bill was, you know, a big issue with the Attorney

others in terms of the 330.11 provisions of the bill went over and, you know, this was all debated and discussed and none of the scenarios on these two pages ever, ever entered into everyone's mind that I'm aware of. Thank you.

MR. BOLZ: Other comments in response to what we've just heard? My goodness, the very talkative people are being quiet here.

MS. MCCLURE: Mary McClure. If I'm understanding what I think I'm hearing, if the card rooms were active in 2000 and there were 40 licensed that are inactive now, the city and the county of our own area has the jurisdiction, not the state, because they feel that we have to have approval from the Commission before they give us our approval for locations. So we have a lapse between the two.

MR. TABOR: This is Robert Tabor. I've actually worked on this recently with a client out of northern California and there is somewhat of a chicken and an egg process here, but you deal with that by dealing with each of the -- educating each of the appropriate regulators.

Now, primarily the locals which means you've got to go in and you have to talk to the city attorney and say okay, here's how this process works. Here's

what we're going to do and here's the applications we're going to file. Here's the process we're going to go through and generally the state will not issue the license until you've got all of your approvals from the locals. And that's a fact.

Now, the locals frequently do say, well, we don't know that we can grant this until the state does. So we have to go in and educate them that the city can or the county can move ahead on this and issue a license. Or at the very minimum, provide a city council resolution to the Gambling Control Commission that they will, the city will grant the license, contingent upon Gaming Commission action. Okay, so it's a matter of educating the locals is what you've really got to do. I can't hear you. Or, county counsel, city or county, whatever jurisdiction you're in, yes.

MS. MCCLURE: Okay.

MR. BOLZ: Other comments about what we've just heard? Okay, let's go back to a couple of these specific things if we can. I think we covered a lot of good territory here.

Look at page three, item 15, I'd like to talk about that for a minute. Some of this we've talked about and some of it we haven't, but I'd like to focus attention on this. We're speaking of closed cardrooms.

Closed cardrooms had someone who was the owner licensee, (inaudible) was the sole proprietor. So let's go through item 15 and see if we can figure this out.

A person who formerly had a state gambling license and operated a cardroom which has closed wants to apply for a license for the purpose of reopening and operating a now closed cardroom. The prior license has expired. Let's talk about that basic situation. One issue is, should the moratorium provision, section 19963, be interpreted to mean that if a license expires, that terminates that gambling establishment in that jurisdiction and that no replacement establishment can be reinstated and a replacement license, you cannot apply.

MR. KELEGIAN: Mark Kelegian, Crystal Casino. You know, I've got to start with the premise. I don't even see a relationship between the moratorium and these licensing issues. Dealing with all the items of one to fifteen, as long as we're talking about clubs that were operating on December 31, 1999, this is a licensing issue. I don't even see how 19963 even applies. It would only apply if someone was licensed, say, to operate say, on December 1, 1998. That license expired prior to December 31, 1999 and they're now coming forward and trying to sell that club, that's where this

would apply. And as long as we're not dealing with those kinds of scenarios, then this is purely a licensing issue to be dealt with by the city and then the state on an individual basis. The moratorium is not applicable.

MR. BOLZ: Other comments on that?

MS. HARN: Joy Harn, Bicycle Casino. I agree, I think the only place where the moratorium comes up is, the hypothetical that is posed indicates the prior license expired. My question is when. If the prior license expired prior to December 31, '99, which is the cut off date in the moratorium, then no, it's expired, they weren't operating, you can't resurrect it, it's dead. If it expired sometime after September 1, 2000, then it's not in violation of the moratorium to have somebody reinstate, resurrect, whatever you want to call it, reopen that club under a license because the moratorium doesn't apply.

The other questions, within what time frame, I don't think it matters, as long as it's post 2000 it doesn't matter. Could a person apply for an initial state gambling license? Sure, we have people applying for initial state gambling licenses all the time. You have people that are in a trust that become of age under the trust and now have reached the age of majority and

Ţ	want to apply for a gambling license, they do it all the
2	time. So I don't know why the application for an
3	initial gambling establishment as posed here would be
4	any different than the situations we have currently.
5	Would it make any difference if the former licensee had
6	a provisional license? No, I only think the only thing
7	that makes a difference is at what point in time did the
8	license for the gambling establishment expire.
9	MR. BOLZ: Okay, thank you. Other comments?
10	Is there anyone who disagrees with those propositions
11	we've heard from the last two speakers?
12	MR. WALDMAN: I have a question, now, I mean,
13	what you say sounds great
14	MR. BOLZ: Please identify yourself.
15	MR. WALDMAN: Steve Waldman. Who has a right
16	to reapply for this, can anyone go for this license that
17	was in the business was established and licensed on
18	the snapshot in time, if it closed four years later in
19	2003, it's sitting here right now, who has a right?
20	Does anyone have a right off the street to go and apply
21	for that? Are there any rights to that?
22	MR. TABOR: Well, the issue is, remember there
23	are two licenses here. There is a city or county

business license, and then there's the state license.

If both of those licenses are invalid, expired, dead,

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then anybody off the street can go in and attempt to apply for that license, both the city license and the county license and the state license. A more interesting question might be if one of the licenses still remains valid then what situation? I think the person who owns one of those licenses controls it, but in the situation that you raise where there's no current city or county license and no current state license, anybody over 21 years of age, who is not a felon, and can otherwise qualify for a license can apply to open that card club.

MR. BOLZ: Whoa, let's get a microphone over here.

MR. TABOR: By the way, this is Robert Tabor.

MR. GOODSON: Harlan Goodson. I think that maybe one of the -- what I'm hearing, one area where there's confusion is that we're identifying things based upon a particular establishment of business that existed at a time and then ceased to exist. I think maybe if we look at it from the standpoint of what's authorized in a jurisdiction. If a jurisdiction authorizes up to two cardroom or gambling establishments, and if all of the other conditions are met statutorily, then what you're talking about is approaching the city, county or city and county and saying I'm interested in establishing one

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of the authorized gambling establishments under your ordinance. I want to work with you and the state Gambling Control Commission and the Bureau of Gambling Control in order to perfect that. Rather than ask the question, do you have to seek out a prior owner, there may be no value to anything unless what you're talking about is purchasing land. But as far as a business and goodwill and all that stuff, it's evaporated, it's gone. So I think Rod and the others are correct is that you go to the local jurisdiction and you work with the bureaucrats and the elected officials and you try and move that thing forward.

MR. WALDMAN: So it sounds like what you're saying, Steve Waldman again, that you don't -- it's not necessary for you to wait for the rewriting of regulations.

MR. BOLZ: Okay, any further comments on that? Harlan, do you have anything further to say for microphone purposes? Okay, I think we've answered a lot of 15, but let me go back to this.

I want to make sure I get responses to these different points. Fifteen says, someone who had a state gambling license, their license expired, the cardroom is closed, the question was, could such a person apply to have the prior license reinstated. And I think what I'm

1 basically hearing is, the comments seem to be yes they 2 3 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

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Is that correct? And one comment was there could. should be no outer time limit for reinstatement. let me ask that specific question. If reinstatement were possible, should there be a time limit? there be a time limit within which many state agencies, licensing agencies, have time limits on reinstatements and requests? That's the context we're coming from. Ιf you have a license, you can apply to have the license reinstated, but almost all agencies have a set number of months or years they want you to act within or else you have to apply for a new license which is a longer and more complicated process, apparently.

MS. HARN: Joy Harn again. I guess my difficulty with some of these questions is, and when I got the notice from the Commission, this is all under the auspices, if you will, the moratorium. So as I'm looking at this, I don't think, and the question posed is should there be a time frame or a maximum amount of time that you can apply for a reinstatement, pursuant to the language of the moratorium as I read it, having not been involved in the drafting, I don't think there is one.

So if we're talking about does the moratorium or any interpretation thereof provide a maximum time

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limit, I think the answer as I see would be no. If we're talking about a completely separate issue, which is what would be a prudent policy for the state of California, well, that's an entirely separate issue. But I don't think it's a moratorium issue, at least I don't see it, enlighten me, as it currently is stated.

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MR. BOLZ: No, I -- Herb again. Yeah, I understand that, Joy. This is a case where we've got some overlaps here. So let's just address as a pure policy question in a licensing context. Pretend there's no moratorium for the moment. Should there be a time limit for a former licensee to apply for reinstatement of his or her license?

MS. HARN: I don't know. I have not currently formulated an answer to that.

MR. TABOR: Robert Tabor. I would say that there should be, it's almost a strawman question. If a license has expired, it seems to me that license should be available for any member of the public to apply for. There's a limited number of licenses in a jurisdiction. If there's two in the jurisdiction and one of the card clubs loses it's license, whether it's revoked by the state or city, or they simply surrender it. That license is now dead and invalid, and is now open for a new application either by the prior licensee, if they

decide to get back into business, or a completely new business person.

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MR. BLONIEN: You know, Herb, in answer to your question, oh, this is Rob Blonien, again. Herb, an answer to your question, I guess, from the interests of my various clients that have card clubs and fewer card clubs that exist, the better off we all are.

So on the one hand, I think, gee, that's not a bad idea, but again, the thought was you take a snapshot on January 1, 2000, and whatever the universe was of the clubs in existence, those licenses continue to be able to be the subject of commerce and operation. And I think that the other thing is that the state has responsibility to provide recreation for its citizens. And one of the scenarios I painted to you earlier where in a city, a small city up in northern California, it was uneconomical to operate a card club for a number of And now because of the popularity of Texas Hold-em and the people in that community wanting to play Texas Hold-em, there's a desire, and perhaps it is in the public interest in its good government to allow the people of that town to be able to play Texas Hold-em in town rather than having to get on the road and drive 35 to 40 miles to the next town to play Texas Hold-em. Talk about air pollution, talk about energy, talk about

congestion on the roadways, there are all sort of good public policy reasons for allowing these licenses to continue to exist, to continue to be available in commerce.

Bill Lockyer, when he was attorney general one time told us all, I am in the business to regulate card clubs not to put them out of business. And we would hope that would be true of the Commission as well. Thank you.

MR. KELEGIAN: Mark Kelegian. I don't think the state should be taking a position where they are telling a city, or regulating a city's ability to raise revenue and taxes and so forth if they decide on their own that they want to reissue a license or assign it to somebody else. I think that becomes a city issue exclusively.

If a city now on the other hand, wants to impose a limitation of six months, two years, five months, that's up to the city, but I don't think the state should be taking a position that could be contrary to the interest of the city and its citizens.

MR. BOLZ: Is there anyone here representing a city or a county? By the silence and the no hands going up, I take it the answer is no. Okay, further follow up comments? Yes?

1 MS. MCCLURE: Mary McClure. In listening to all of this it seems like in any of the card rooms that 2 3 were established prior to, or in operation and existing 4 after 2000 when this moratorium was put on, even though 5 they've been closed and the prior owners have, even if 6 they aren't -- maybe if they haven't been opened, the 7 present owner that had them prior would not have the right to sell them, they'd go back to the county or city 8 9 so you'd go through city or the county, not the present 10 or the prior owner? Is that what I'm hearing? 11 MR. BOLZ: I think some of our participants 12 did express that opinion. Okay, before I look for a new topic, let me ask the group here. Is there another 13 topic you'd like to spend some time talking about today 14 15 that you have not yet heard discussed, or someone that's got a statement they've gotten? Oh, don't everyone jump 16

We'd like to discuss the issue of inactive licenses. This is another moratorium related issue, and this is on page three, item 14. Okay, find that. Shuffle your papers around there. An existing cardroom business closes for six months, for instance, for remodeling, but the owner requests that his license be declared inactive and that he or she not pay table fees

up at once here. Okay, let's go on to some of our

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specific things.

for the period in which the cardroom's non-operation is not making money and the license is inactive. Questions, should an inactive state gambling license category be created, if so, for how long a period should a license be permitted to remain inactive should the usual table fees be assessed, if not, what fee should be assess? Now, there were a couple fragmentary comments on this but I'd like to address this head on. question is should there be an inactive state gambling license category that does not currently exist? MR. TABOR: Robert Tabor. Herb, I just can't

MR. TABOR: Robert Tabor. Herb, I just can't let that hang out there, so I'll just go ahead and answer, try to throw something out there.

Because I have worked with some smaller cardrooms, I think this is an issue primarily for them rather than the larger ones. First of all, I don't think it's a moratorium related question for some of the reasons that have been discussed here already, in that it's already, and what we're talking about is a cardroom that's currently licensed that then closes for some period of time, or forever for that matter. But what we're really talking about here is for remodeling or the fire or earthquake or whatever may have occurred. I think it makes some sense to have an inactive category.

I also think that it makes sense for fees to

be suspended at least for some period of time. I think if a regulation gets put together on this, it will take some thought about what period of time that the license fee should be suspended. I can see some benefit to have a limited period of time on that to give the owner some financial incentive to get the club reopened. But my position would be that there's certainly should be, especially with the smaller clubs that have a more difficult financial circumstances in many cases, it makes sense to waive or suspend the table fees for some period of time.

MR. BOLZ: And the last question is, if tables fees are not assessed, what fee should be assessed? Any thoughts on that related point?

MR. TABOR: I would suggest either no fee or de minimus fee for that period of time. Well, really for some period of time, and then as I said, keep some incentive in the regulation that would incentivize the owner to get through the PID process and rebuilding or remodeling, whatever that process may be in a prompt period of time.

MR. KELEGIAN: Mark Kelegian. I think if you're talking about a scenario other than a catastrophe that causes the place to be closed for six months or so, a licensee if he wanted to save money and still stay

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within the rules would simply seek a reduction in the number of tables down to the bare minimum and just pay the table fee on that. So you would be talking about a de minimus amount of table fees. And I think that as long as that option is open, provided there is no restriction on that licensee once they reopen increasing their tables, then you would simply be, you could set it at the lowest number of table denominator and just make the fee that. Otherwise, a flat amount is probably very reasonable.

When you have a scenario, as we know with construction, you could be told by your contractor, I'll have you up and running in six months and you could be a year down the line, year and a half down the line. That person should not have to continue to pay their full licensed table fees, but there should be some reasonable accommodation.

MR. BOLZ: Thank you. One more here.

MR. BLONIEN: Thank you, Rod Blonien here again. Herb, I had a situation a number of years ago and again, a small card club in northern California where the owner was ill and needed to go to a high elevation because of the illness, so went to stay with a daughter in Colorado in Denver for a period of time, and the club was of such that if the owner isn't there, the

cardroom didn't run, so they put a padlock on the door. And ultimately the lady ended up staying in Colorado and just closed her cardroom. But if you're going to put together some sort of de minimus payment for table fees to keep the license active, etcetera, I think you should take into consideration health issues in addition to natural disasters and other things which may render a club to be closed.

MR. BOLZ: Okay, thank you. Further comments? So is there someone present with the opinion that the usual table fees should be assessed for an inactive state gambling license? Have I heard the consensus of this group seems to be waiving the usual table fees or figuring out a way to keep them to a bare minimum would be the fairest way to go? Am I stating that correctly? Does anyone think the usual table fees should be assessed? Very limited number of interests in that, yes, okay. Okay, any other topic you'd like to hit before we turn the page here? Okay, let's turn on to page four, part B, general policy alternatives. And again, these topics are so broad, it's hard not to have talked about a piece of it, so I'd like to go through expressly.

I want to make sure there's a chance here for everybody to give their opinion on these different

policy approaches. These policy approaches are not mutually exclusive. You could end up with saying, let's go with one, three and five, for instance. So let's go through this, and again, there's some comment on this, but let's just bring this up expressly.

Alternative number one, "Allow applications for a new gambling license by successors in interest to a gambling establishment only if the existing owner's gambling license has not expired."

Now, we've talked about the expiration some, any further comments on that? Maybe I should back up one step. And again, we've talked about a piece of this but let's just bring it up expressly. Should the regulations say that addressing a closed cardroom, especially, the Commission will only entertain applications from successors in interest to the former licensee? Should we say that only -- people are not eligible to apply for a new gambling license unless they are a successor in interest to a gambling establishment and the prior owner has somehow transferred the prior owner's interest to the new owner? And this could be all the ways we've listed by will, through a trust, sale, division of property following a divorce. Two hands up.

MR. HARN: Joy Harn. I was debating it, Herb,

1 until you mentioned a will. If you have a situation 2 where a person passes, and as Rod pointed out earlier, 3 we've always been told that the individual is licensed, then when that individual dies, the license, for lack of a better word, would die with them, but if you have a 5 successor in interest, an heir, or via trust or 6 7 something, and you're not going to allow that person to 8 apply for initial gambling application because the 9 successor in interest's license has expired via death, I 10 think that's wrong. I think that's inappropriate. 11 in that specific case, I would say no. 12 MR. BOLZ: Let me back up a minute. 13 someone is the owner, assume it's a sole proprietor

MR. BOLZ: Let me back up a minute. So if someone is the owner, assume it's a sole proprietor which is a common situation with these, the sole proprietor owns the cardroom, has placed a provision in his will giving the daughter the cardroom. So the owner dies, pursuant to the will, the cardroom goes to the daughter, is that roughly the situation you were thinking of?

MS. HARN: Yeah, that's a good hypothetical.

MR. BOLZ: Okay, so in that case, yeah, the license would end in a sense for the person that died, obviously, but the daughter would be a successor in interest?

MS. HARN: Right.

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MR. BOLZ: That could be a case that certainly would be a valid one, I think. But go ahead, I didn't mean to cut you off.

MS. HARN: No, no, that's fine. I think that's, quite frankly, one of the reasons most owners these days are putting in a trust and getting trust licensed or having, you know, the beneficiaries get licensed already, etcetera, etcetera. So, you know, hopefully, people have some minor estate planning and get it taken care of.

However, if there's a situation where there's a small club and there's a situation where Hank buys a small club up north and leaves it to me in his will and he gets hit by a bus, oh, no, Harlan, you know, should that person be allowed to basically have the will speak and become the owner and apply for a new license? Yes, I think that would be entirely appropriate and to forbid that or to preclude that, I think would be inappropriate and wrong.

MR. BOLZ: Thank you.

MS. HARN: Well, yeah, Mark Kelegian, speaking on behalf of Mark Kelegian, I should lower my voice. The issue if continued operation, that's a whole separate issue we're going to have to deal with and, you know, can they get an emergency license, a preliminary

license to allow it to stay open. Maybe there's a key
employee licensed already. I mean, I think that's a
whole separate, I think that's a whole separate
workshop, Mark.

MR. KELEGIAN: Thank you.

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MS. MCCLURE: Mary McClure. I feel that if there is an estate and it should be passed over, but whoever it's passed to would have to go through and have a background check but it should not be a discontinued business. It should be able to be allowed to run until that party goes through their background check but don't close the business. I think that's very important. There's provisions like that or in a general contractor, somebody in that family can also run that business until they can get licensed. So I think that's very important to have.

MR. GOODSON: Harlan Goodson. Herb, I guess I just have a question, a curiosity in trying to get into the mind of the Commission. How is that this even raises the issue of moratorium? I'm having a difficult time understanding how this scenario or one similar to this even approaches, raising the issue of moratorium. I think there are issues as Joy and Mark pointed out, there are issues about continuation of operation, how does an heir that's not licensed get the income that was

generated during the time up to when their license -- and those kinds of things are subject of a different day, different conversation, but I don't see, and maybe because I have such a small brain, but I don't

see how this raises the issue of moratorium.

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MR. BOLZ: Let me try to answer a piece of The question is how does the alternative one raise the issue of moratorium. I think there's been an understanding within the Division of Gambling Control and the Commission that licenses need to be kept active, that they need to not be allowed to lapse. Because if they expire, one could argue that the license is gone permanently, and we've discussed this before but I mean, that has been an opinion that I've heard before, that during a sale of a cardroom, the custom has been to keep the license of the seller active even if the cardroom closes during the sale, under the belief that if the seller's license is not kept active but is allowed to expire, then the moratorium would require the conclusion that the right to operate the cardroom has been lost.

MR. GOODSON: And I guess I would just respectfully ask that the Commission and the Bureau consider the local jurisdiction's authority over the subject matter before you reach that kind of conclusion or adopt that as a matter of policy or rule, because it

seems to me like, and we have an absence of local government here, and it seems to me like they should be at the table if that's something that the state is considering because it certainly impacts the local community what is occurring at the local level.

The way I read state law, the authority to offer control of games is a local issue. The matter of regulation and licensing has been given to the state through the adoption of the Gambling Control Act, but whether or not cardrooms exist is a local issue and to seize that and grasp that from the locals might raise some sort of ire from the legal cities and (inaudible) people like that and it seems like you might want to have them at the table for these kinds of discussions.

MR. BOLZ: Yeah, one comment before other people talk here. We did mail our notice and our issue list to the city attorneys of all the jurisdictions that currently authorize gaming. We did our best to inform them of that, but it looks like the turn out was not real high, zero to be approximate here. Please continue.

MR. KELEGIAN: Mark Kelegian. Herb, following up on your last comment before Harlan spoke, you can't relate it back to the moratorium. Because the moratorium only addresses a specific time frame on

December 31, 1999. You can't use -- the language of the moratorium doesn't talk about any events that occur after that. It doesn't address a club that was open and then expired and then extending the moratorium to that. It looks as Rod had mention, it captures the frame of time, and the issue that you raised I think would require new legislation to address that.

MR. WALDMAN: Steve Waldman. Yeah, this is addressed to you, Herb. You're saying the state, you know, could interpret it to if it expired, it no longer exists. What interest -- why would you even think like that? What interest would the state have in doing something like that? I mean, I would think isn't it the state's job or the Commission's job to regulate and not operate? I mean, the thinking that you say you can make that argument, why would you? What interest does the state have to let you know to bury a license?

MR. BLONIEN: Thank you, Rod Blonien again.

Herb, I think that, I'm going to go out on a limb a

little bit here and say that I think alternative four is

the one that the consensus would support here and, you

know, it's your meeting, we'll continue to go through

these other alternatives, but I think that from what I

understood everyone here to say, I think there's

virtually unanimous support for number four and that the

others fall by the way based on testimony that's been given here previously. And maybe we should move to number four and maybe so bold as to ask a show of hands of people who believe that that's the best alterative.

MR. BOLZ: Thank you, Rod, that's what I was going to go to next. So let's bring that up.

Alternative number four, let's make it express here, we've had several people in effect speak in favor of this. Why don't you tell me if you support alternative four, raise your hands if you're willing to do that. Okay, we'll do a count here. We have one, two, three, four, five, how many did you get? Five hands, okay. You only get one hand at a time, Rod. Is there — who opposes alternative four, please speak up. Who opposes alternative four? Who does not like this plan? Get the microphone, yes, I'd be happy to answer your question.

MS. MCCLURE: Can you explain this to us, first of all, I think we have -- oh, Mary McClure. I think we have to establish, and I'm still confused over the issue of the moratorium, I think what really has to be established is does the license once it's closed belong to the individual still or are you going to let a person have it up from grabs through the city or county? If the city has three establishments within the city

limits or the county has eight establishments within the county, is that license going to come from the county or the city or is it going to be tied to the individual where you get it? And before you can say which one of these, you'd have to establish the moratorium, who does this license really belong to, or is it going to belong to anyone? Or is up for grabs?

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MR. BOLZ: Yeah, let me go on from there. I understand your questions, but let me rephrase alternative four so it's not -- it's got a little bit of legalese in it here. Okay, alternative four means, say there's a county that authorizes four cardrooms with 20 tables each, and three of these have closed. question we're trying to raise in alternative four is, should the three closed cardroom in our hypothetical county, should it be possible to reopen those in general whether or not the new applicant is a successor in interest to the last owner? Is that reasonably clear? Four cardrooms authorized in the county, three of them closed two years ago. The license has expired. And question is, should the policy approach be to say those three cardrooms can be reopened, licensed people -prospective applicants are eligible to apply for those three cardrooms and the moratorium would not prevent those three cardrooms from reopening, because the number

of gambling establishments would still be four.

MS. HARN: Joy Harn. My concern with how alternative four is worded is that, I think it's 19961 or 19962, talks about, with regard to expansion, you can an expansion not to exceed, I believe it's 25% of what was permissible pursuant to the city ordinance.

Alternative four, however, talks about it won't result in an increase in the number of, oh, in the number of establishments that were in operation versus the number of tables. My misread, okay.

MR. BOLZ: Yeah, table, we're not dealing with tables in four.

MS. HARN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. BOLZ: Okay, is there anyone opposed to the idea that in the hypothetical, the three closed cardrooms in the county should be allowed to open under new ownership? Should.

The comments I'm hearing so far indicate that the consensus is that they should be allowed to reopen. The process by which this would be done is not spelled out anywhere. One statement was that if a closed cardroom, if some seeks to reopen a closed cardroom, the state should defer to the local jurisdiction in determining who is eligible. Is that right? Did I hear that correctly?

1	MR. BLONIEN: Yes, sir.
2	MR. BOLZ: I think that was Rod Blonien
3	replying just then.
4	MR. WALDMAN: Steve Waldman. But it sounds
5	like as long as it fit that snapshot in time, is that
6	what you're also saying, it has to fit that snapshot in
7	time.
8	MR. BOLZ: Okay, any other comments? I see a
9	hand up there. Terri-Sue, don't hold back.
10	MS. CANALE: Terri-Sue Kenelli from the
1 I	Bureau. I'm going to go out on a limb like Rod and also
12	say that I think I also heard some spokespeople here in
13	favor of alternative six which is the inactive status
14	and I think there was also a discussion about a reduced
15	fee for people, completion of remodeling or health
16	reason, so we might want to take a look at that one
17	also.
18	MR. BOLZ: So what I think I understand is
19	that the consensus here is, we have six alternatives
20	here which are not intended to be mutually exclusive and
21	Rod proposed that there's a consensus in favor of
22	alterative four and Terri-Sue is saying there may be a

consensus in alternative six. Is that correct, roughly?

Okay, so is that correctly, am I meeting the group's

sentiments correctly here, that this group likes

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-	arcellative rour and likes afternative six, and doesn't
2	like the other alternatives?
3	(UNIDENTIFIED): Well, with all due respect to
4	Terri and the others, I see four and six as being two
5	different things.
6	MR. BOLZ: They are.
7	(UNIDENTIFIED): So you could have a consensus
8	on both?
9	MR. BOLZ: That's right.
10	(UNIDENTIFIED): Okay, all right, maybe I
11	missed something, I'm sorry.
12	MR. BOLZ: No these are not mutually
13	exclusive. We could end up adopting the policy as
14	reflected in one or more of these, two of these, three
15	of these. Four of these is probably too many, but
16	alternative four and alternative six could both be
17	adopted as state policy. Okay, any comments people who
18	have not had a chance to make that they'd like to make
19	at this time?
20	MR. MORINELO: Carmen Morinello at Golden West
21	Casino. I just have a quick question in terms of
22	clarification. In the example that you had indicated,
23	you mentioned that the particular local jurisdiction
24	would permit let's say four licenses, having gone

through the process that we went through recently here

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with the wagering limits, we're all, I think, very well, well, aware that there are as many local ordinances as there are different variations of the ordinances and they're all different. And we're also aware of the fact that in some agencies, in some local jurisdictions, they have a limit on the number of licenses but some don't. Some of them may just have a cap on the number of tables in the county, some of them might, I believe, may not even have that. So I think that that may be a little bit of an issue from the standpoint that if you have a jurisdiction that does not have a limit on the number of licenses then what do you do? Do you allow 50 people to come in and submit applications?

MR. BOLZ: I think the short answer to that question is the moratorium provision imposes a state limit on the number of licenses. If a local jurisdiction had no effective limit on the number of licenses, we would refer to the licenses that were active in 1999. The moratorium is based on that -- that, I think, everyone would be -- that's a cut off date we cannot avoid. So you could not go above -- if the locality you're talking about had four cardrooms in operation on that cut off date, that's the ceiling. Are you with me?

MR. MORINELO: Just one last clarification.

1 In 1996, I believe, and I haven't read it for a while, 2 Rod, I know you were very close to it, but the card club had to have been in operation by a date and also a state gambling license must have been applied for it by a 5 subsequent date; is that correct? MR. BOLZ: Yes.

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MR. MORINELO: If a state gambling license was not applied for it by that subsequent date, then that license no longer exists, correct?

MR. BOLZ: Yeah, under 19963, you have to either, it says the gambling establishment is licensed to operate on December 31, 1999, unless an application to operate that establishment was on file with the department Division prior to September 1, 2000. So that means the establishment need not to have been operating on that date so long as it had a pending application, so you're right.

MR. BLONIEN: This is Rod Blonien. I would like to commend you, Herb, and Heather and Jim and the other staff, people here for giving us a great hearing today and I appreciate it very much. I don't intend to say that it's over, but I just want to -- and Terri-Sue, thank you, too. I just wanted before we did adjourn and the benediction began, I wanted to clearly get on the record that I thank you.

MR. BOLZ: Thank you, Rod. I think we've just about run out of comments. Any comments on page five which talks about the successor in interest idea? My sense is there are no further comments because we've talked about this four or five times but I want to make sure if anyone has comment on that, this is the time to make it.

Okay, is there any other issue anyone would like to bring up? We're not limited to what's in this issue list. It's anything that's on your mind related to the moratorium or moratorium related issues. So any further comments from anyone?

MS. MCCLURE: Okay, if I understand this correctly, if the license was in effect before -- up to 2000 and after 2000, they can either sell the business, do whatever, or if it was an inactive license, now I'm not for sure whether we go to the city or county and it at what point can we turn in our application to get our thing started with the state, because at this time I haven't been able to turn in an application, so I'm still lost.

MR. BOLZ: We can't answer those questions at this point. The purpose of this workshop is to gather input on these issue and to understand what the sentiments are, and to make sure we take everything into

account before we develop answers to those questions. So I appreciate your question, but we're not at the point yet where we can give you an official definitive answer.

MR. TABOR: Robert Tabor. Herb, I just wanted to bring up again the issue of the Commission making public the list of licenses that were effective as of January 1, 2000 but not operating. I just wanted to make sure if that is something you think will be made public and can you give us any sort of time frame on when we might receive that, will it simply be put on the website or will it be e-mailed out?

MR. BOLZ: I'll see what we can do about that. I don't have a time frame at this point, but we'll definitely look into it and we'll be getting back to you within a week.

MS. GEMMEL: Shirley J. Gemmel. This is my first time with an experience like this. I'm just here observing. And probably everyone else knows what the current regulation is, I don't. And this list that's given, I don't know how anyone could answer it without knowing what the current regulations are.

MR. BOLZ: And you're raising a good point there. The difficulty is there are no current regulations on these points. We're trying to figure out

what they should be.

MS. GEMMEL: Basically with -- Shirley Gemmel. Basically with an inactive or a closed business license, what is the current policy? It has nothing to do with the moratorium because the business didn't close until after the moratorium.

MR. BOLZ: No, I understand, that's one of the opinions that has been expressed clearly, that if the business was in operation in 1999, 2000, it has passed the moratorium test and there should be a continuing right to operate or reactivate. I understand that that's the opinion that's been expressed. But that's one of the question we've been gathering input on in an attempt to answer. So I understand what you're statement was, and I appreciate the context, but that's one of the answers we're not going to give until we complete this public input process.

MR. WALDMAN: Steve Waldman. One quick comment I have. So the general opinion is on these inactive licenses is that it's not a moratorium issue, it doesn't -- so you're saying an individual cannot proceed at this time through the state even though a legal representative can make an argument that the state will not take up an application or, I mean, render a decision on someone pursuing an inactive license now?

MR. BOLZ: It's important to have consistent approach to these questions, and we need to that by way of regulation as a matter of state law, but we're going to take into account all the opinions expressed, come up with some general principles that have helped to answer these questions hopefully in a way that will address all these issues fairly. But we need to adopt regulations to clarify many of these points. But I appreciate everyone's time and energy in coming down here.

I think has been a very productive session and I appreciate everyone who has spoken up and I may see some of you in Sacramento on May 1st. You're welcome to attend the Sacramento workshop also. So thank you very much. Oh, and if you haven't signed in --

MS. HOGANSON: If anyone hasn't signed in and wishes to do so, including added their name to the rulemaking list specifically for the moratorium, please raise your hand and I'll come by.

MR. BOLZ: Yeah, if you want to be on our special distribution list for issues of this kind, give us your name and your e-mail address or your mailing address, or both. Okay, thank you again everyone.

(Adjourned)

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MICHELLE WASSUM, Transcriber

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